

ture form, but the balance seems in favour of the latter view. No trace of sexual openings can be made out in the "Investigator" specimen, nor do they appear to have been described in any of the previous records. It is apparently very rare, and it is difficult even to surmise what Pagurid it can be the normal larva of, so it may possibly be an arrested larval form. If Miers' theory as to the nature of *Grimothea gregaria*, Leach, be correct, viz., that this Galatheid is merely a pelagic larval form of *Munida subrugosa* (White), we would have a similar parallel, but there is no evidence to show that *Glaucothoë* leads a pelagic life.

Noviciæ Indicæ XIII. *Further Notes on Indian Convolvulaceæ; with descriptions of three additional species.*—By D. PRAIN.

[Recd. 24th June, Read 1st July.]

Since the presentation of the notes on *Convolvulaceæ* published as *Noviciæ Indicæ VIII*, in August 1894, three more species have been added to the Indian Flora. Descriptions of these are now given for the convenience of field-botanists and the present opportunity is taken of adding notes regarding several species already dealt with.

1. ERYCIBE ROXB.

10. ERYCIBE CORIACEA Wall.

While at work in the *Prodromus* Herbarium of M. Casimir de Candolle at Geneva, the writer was able to compare examples of *E. fragrans* (agreeing with *Wall. Cat.* n. 1336) with the apparently unique specimen of *E. coriacea* Wall. (*Cat.* n. 1337) which has not been lost but is safely preserved in the cover in which M. Choisy had placed it. Its flowers are exactly identical with those of *Wall. Cat.* n. 1336 nor do its leaves differ sufficiently, in the writer's opinion, to admit of the two plants being treated even as distinct varieties.

15. ERYCIBE FESTIVA Prain, *Nov. Ind.* viii. 76.

In the description, for "cymes many-fl." read "cymes 7-12-fl."

17. ERYCIBE STRIGOSA Prain; branchlets round densely covered with a black adpressed tomentum, leaves rather long-petioled thinly coriaceous glabrous above densely covered with a black adpressed tomentum beneath, elliptic, base cuneate apex rather long-acuminate, lateral nerves visible beneath not above, cymes few-fl. in long narrow axillary panicles with densely rusty tomentose rachis, peduncles and pedicels.

MALAY PENINSULA: Perak, at Taiping 500-800 feet elev., *Kunstler* n. 8461!

A creeper 40-60 feet long with stems 1-2 in. in diam. *Leaves* 3-4 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., dark green above dark brownish-black beneath as are the branches; lateral nerves 5 pairs oblique, secondary veins not visible. *Panicles* 3-6 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, peduncles of individual cymes $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or less, pedicels short, bracteoles linear deciduous. *Sepals* rusty pubescent, orbicular. *Corolla*-lobes apparently white, interlobular portion brown tomentose externally, lobules ovate margins subentire. *Fruit* not seen.

This species is very distinct from any of the others by reason of the black tomentum on the leaves beneath.

2. RIVEA CHOISY.

1. RIVEA ORNATA *Choisy*.

VAR. *Griffithii Clarke*.

Further large suites of this very distinct variety (*i.e.*, of Dr. Roxburgh's original *Lettsomia ornata*) have been brought to Calcutta from the Dnars by Mr. Haines. These make it more probable than ever that Roxburgh's plant is specifically distinct from *Convolvulus candidans* Roth. Mr. Haines has demonstrated that the plant is quite common in the Sub-Himalayan region far to the East of the Sivoke Sal Forest and that it extends at least as far as the Assam Frontier.

More interesting still is the fact that, since the previous paper was written, Dr. King's native collectors have sent large suites of specimens from, and report the plant to be quite common in, the Southern Shan States. From no part of its wide area, (from the Sivaliks to the Shan Hills) come any specimens showing the slightest tendency to connect Roxburgh's plant with Roth's one from Southern India.

5. IPOMCEA LINN.

21b. IPOMCEA SCINDICA *Stapf*, *Decades Kewenses* ix, n. 87 in *Kew Bulletin*, September 1894, 346; hairy, leaves triangular-hastate acute or acuminate, cymes few-fl. often reduced to 1-2 flowers, axillary short-peduncled, bracts short linear or linear-subulate, corolla small funnel-shaped, capsule globose glabrous, seeds thinly grey-velvety.

SCINDE: *Cooke!*

Stems prostrate slender hispid. *Leaves* $\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrescent above, hirsute but at length also glabrescent beneath; petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 in. *Peduncles* $\frac{1}{2}$ in., sepals $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in fruit $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. *Corolla* $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. *Capsule* $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

Nearly related to *I. eriocarpa* but with glabrous in place of hairy capsules and hairy in place of glabrous seeds; also to *I. Stocksii* but with different hairs on seeds and with very different leaves.

6. LEPISTEMON BLUME.

2. LEPISTEMON LEIOCALYX *Stapf*, *Decades Kewenses* xviii, n. 172 in *Kew Bulletin*, May 1895, 113; tawny-hirsute, leaves ovate-cordate acuminate entire or casually obscurely 3-lobed, cymes congested umbellate, sepals ovate-rotund quite glabrous, corolla urceolate.

TRAVANCORE : near Keni, in secondary forest, *Bourdillon!*

Stem scandent tawny-hirsute. *Leaves* 2 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, tawny-hirsute as are the petioles 1 – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. *Peduncles* 1 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tawny-hirsute : cymes many-fld. ; pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Calyx* $\frac{1}{3}$ in. quite glabrous. *Corolla* $\frac{1}{2}$ in., yellow, tube urceolate limb short ; filaments glabrous ; basal processes papillose. *Ovary* 2-locular, locules 2-ovuled ; base surrounded by a deep disk.

The presence of this genus in Southern India is interesting as the locality is mid-way between its Malayan and its African habitats. The present species is somewhat intermediate in structure as well as in locality between the wide-spread African, and the almost equally wide-spread Indo-Chinese and Malayan species, though it perhaps approaches more closely to the latter. It is however abundantly distinct by reason of its quite glabrous obtuse sepals.

9. CONVULVULUS LINN.

7 b. CONVULVULUS TENELLUS Stocks.

Add to localities of *Noviciæ Indicæ* viii. 102 :—

N.-W. HIMALAYA : Kashmir, Bargila, *Winterbottom!*

It is interesting to find that this was collected in Kashmir by Winterbottom during his 1847 journey ; it is remarkable that no one has reported it from Kashmir since.

Description of a New species of Branchipus from Calcutta.—By A. ALCOCK,
M.B., C.M.Z.S., *Superintendent of the Indian Museum.*

Plate X.

[Received 19th August, 1896.]

The species here described and figured was found in flooded rice-fields near Calcutta, by Museum Employées Moti Rám and Seoruttou. Twelve males and six egg-laden females were taken.

It belongs to the section *Streptocephalus* of the genus *Branchipus*, and is most closely related to *Branchipus rubricaudatus*, Klunzinger, from the south coast country of Arabia, and, through the female, to *Branchipus torvicornis*, Waga, from the neighbourhood of Warsaw.

Branchipus (Streptocephalus) bengalensis, n. sp.

The body in life is rather over an inch long, and is of a semi-transparent hyaline colour flecked with grey, except the tail-fork which is bright red. Spirit specimens are a good deal shrunken, and are uniform white.

Behind the head are twenty segments, namely, 11 thoracic, each with a pair of swimming feet, and 9 abdominal, legless.

Each fork of the tail is over one-eighth of an inch long, and has beautifully plumose edges.